

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 20, 1858.

NO. 43.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED-  
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STATE PRINTER,  
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, pay-  
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Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,  
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE  
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COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois  
Tended to, prompt remittances made, correspond-  
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Sept. 9, 1857—1y.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Jas. TRAUB & Co.; GAVIN, BELL & Co.;  
MCDOUGAL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW  
& WHITNEY; Jas. E. BREED, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & Co.;  
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ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk  
County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the  
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the  
practice of all manner of business connected with  
Land Titles, &c.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell  
Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the  
best securities.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively  
in the business of law in the Courts of Kentucky for  
nearly thirty years, and his son has been engaged in  
it in the Courts of Indiana for eight years past, during  
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion  
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident that they  
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-  
ness entrusted to them.

The firm will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,  
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and  
sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation  
of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can  
find desirable city property for sale, by calling  
on them at their office, 100 Main Street, Des Moines, Iowa.  
March 11, 1857—1d.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,  
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all  
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.  
Dec. 7, 1857—1f.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's  
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and  
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW,

WILL attend to all business confined to them in the  
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts  
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or  
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel  
or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in  
store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

J. W. MCCLUNG.  
(Formerly of Kentucky.)

Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,  
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitalists at 2d to 3d per cent  
upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota  
has no usury law) and make investments in city or  
country property to the best advantage.

The best Kentucky references given if required. Cor-  
respondence solicited.

Jan. 7, 1857—1f.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and  
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly  
to the collection of debts in any part of the State.  
All business confided to him will meet with prompt  
attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building  
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.  
W. Craddock's office.

Feb. 29, 1857—w&twy.

BENJAMIN MONROE.

JAMES MONROE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES Monroe will attend to the collection of  
claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of  
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents  
and others.

[April 9, 1856—1f.

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts  
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of  
deeds for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his  
attention, and those clients kept always advised of  
affairs. And having determined to have all his  
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,  
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the  
lower courts, he will be fully informed when  
any cause is to be argued.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-  
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be  
used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner  
under the act, Congress, attend to the taking of depo-  
sitions, affidavits, &c.

"Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House  
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—by.

S. T. WALL.

JOHN W. FINNELL

WALL & FINNELL,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.

Office, Third Street, opposite South End City Hall,  
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,  
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,  
May 3, 1852—1f.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of the State of Kentucky  
and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-  
ties.

REFFER TO

HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN

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HON. JAMES HARLAN,

Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.

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July 23, 1857—by.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and  
Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856—1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of  
District, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-  
ties.

Up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—1f.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed his  
practice, he now has a large number of clients as  
may be entrusted to him in the Courts of Kentucky  
and to such engagements as he may make in  
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give  
opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in  
writing, and will practice in the Courts of the State  
as far as his time will permit, and will be ready to  
attend to all communications relating to the business  
above described, and may at all times, except when ab-  
sent on business, be found in Frankfort.

HOUSE PAINTING;

All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Paint-  
ing, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and  
Room painting done in the most durable manner. Mix  
ed paints always for sale.

SIGN PAINTING

All kinds of Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs  
plainly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-  
Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.

PAPER HANGING.

Every kind of Panelled, Match, Plain or Ornamental  
Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.

June 24, 1857—1y.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF FANCY ARTICLES,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!

A. SONNEBERG,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,  
NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and  
finest assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the fol-  
lowing articles:

Dress Coats,

Over Coats,

Pants and Vests.

Shirts, Collars,

Drawers, Hosiery,

Hats and Caps,

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

FULL DRESS SUITS FOR BOYS.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

CARPET BAGS

AND UMBRELLAS,

ALL OF WHICH HE WARRANTS TO BE OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL AND

MAKE.

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call  
and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No time to be good.

Sept. 14, 1857—1f.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF SHOES,

LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. J. B. THARP, of the Baptist church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

### REGISTRATION REPORT.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the registration report for 1856; ordered to be printed.

### PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCE.

Were presented by Messrs. RIPLEY, GARDNER, HAYCRAFT, GILLIS, and MALLOY, and appropriately referred.

Mr. SILVERTOOTHE presented a petition of sundry citizens of the city of Hickman in Fulton county, asking for the passage of an act to extend the city limits; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

MATTHEWSON presented a remonstrance of sundry citizens of the city of Hickman and county, against the passage of an act to extend the city limits; which was received, read, dispensed with and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

[We state the substance of this petition and remonstrance by request.]

### A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage of a number of H. R. bills and their concurrence in several Senate bills.

### A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received nominating managers of the lunatic asylums at Lexington and Hopkinsville; the nominations were confirmed, viz: J. A. Grinstead and C. S. Bodley at Lexington, and George Poin Dexter and Thomas Green at Hopkinsville.

### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. RUST, Finance—a bill for the benefit of Geo. W. Kouns, of Carter county.

Mr. RUST offered an amendment to the bill; before action on the amendment the hour arrived for the

### SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10½ o'clock.

A bill from the H. R. concerning the penitentiary, having been ordered to be read a third time; (as amended by the Senate on yesterday,) was taken up and read.

Mr. SMITH offered an amendment as an engrossed ryder, providing, "that the convicts shall have coffee once a day."

A lengthy discussion arose upon the merits of the bill in which Messrs. HAYCRAFT, PORTER, WHITAKER, SILVERTOOTHE, MATTHEWSON, GILLIS, READ, and BUCKNER, took part.

Mr. WRIGHT moved the previous question which was sustained—yeas 36, nays 0.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. SMITH'S amendment and it was adopted—yeas 29, nays 7.

The question was then taken, shall the bill pass, and it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (King,) Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Buckner, Edwards, Fisk, Gillis, Haycraft, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, McKeith, Ripley, Sudduth, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Whittaker, Williams, and Wright—21.

NAYS—Cosby, Darnaby, Garrard, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Walton, and Wilson—15.

The resolutions of Mr. RIPLEY and the substitute of Mr. RUST being the next special order, were postponed until twenty minutes past ten o'clock on tomorrow, and the substitute was ordered to be printed.

### THE H. R. BILLS.

On the clerk's table were taken up, read a first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees.

### A. H. BILL PASSED.

A bill to postpone the January term of the Franklin circuit court for the year 1858, until the first Monday in March 1858: was taken up and passed.

### LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Was granted as follows and appropriately referred:

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to amend art. 21 of chap. 28: Revised Statutes.

Same—a bill to charter the lumbermen and builders' planing mill company.

Same—a bill to provide for the appointment of a post mortem examiner.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Franklin savings institution.

Mr. EDWARDS—a bill to amend the acts in relation to the town of Russellville and reduce them into one.

Mr. FISK—a bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati bridge company.

Mr. WILSON—a bill to change the time of the quarterly courts in Monroe county.

Mr. READ—a bill for the benefit of the Bardstown and Louisville railroad company.

Mr. BRUNER—a bill to charter the Bridgeport female institute.

Mr. MATTHEWSON—a bill to revise the laws in relation to lands west of the Tennessee river.

Mr. BLEDSOE—a bill to charter the popular mountain coal mining company.

Mr. COSBY—a bill for the benefit of Wm. B. Wall.

Mr. GROVER—a bill to authorize the sale of public lands in Pendleton county.

Same—a bill to repeal or amend the road laws in Pendleton county.

Mr. GRUNDY—a bill to charter the Hardin's creek turnpike road company.

Mr. WHITTAKER—a bill to amend sec. 4, art. 6 revised statutes.

Same—a bill to provide for making a cross index for Shelby circuit court clerks office.

### RESOLUTION.

Mr. GROVER offered the following resolution, which was ordered.

Mr. L. CALDWELL demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. G. S. Caldwell, J. L. Caldwell, Chamblin, Combs, Daniel, Drane, Duncan, Eaves, Ellis, Ficklin, A. H. Field, Gray, W. H. Hamilton, Hard, Hensley, Hines, Huey, Huston, Jackson, Kelsey, Kendall, Leathers, Machen, McAfee, McCreary, McDaniel, McMullan, Morse, Newell, Parker, Patton, R. Payne, W. P. Payne, Reid, Richardson, Roach, Roberts, Russell, Shawhan, Skean, Stett, A. H. Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, T. W. White, Whittaker, Wilson, Woods, Woolsey—69.

So the House refused to adopt the amendment.

And then the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARRISON, of the Methodist church.

### PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. G. W. HAMILTON, WHITT and STITT, which were received and appropriately referred.

### MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the vote by which a bill passed this House, entitled an act to regulate tolls on the Wilderness road, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. HUSTON, Mr. EAVES was added to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. FIELD, Jr., the committee on the Board of Internal Revenue was increased.

On motion of Mr. COOPER, the committee on the Board of Internal Revenue was increased.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, ::::::: JANUARY 20, 1858.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—inevitably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

### American State Convention.

The American Executive Committee for the State at large have called a convention of the delegates of the American party of the State to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The convention will be held in this city, Wednesday, January 27th inst. The basis of representation will be two delegates for each Representative district; that is, two delegates for each Representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

It is hoped that this Convention will be fully attended, and that the watch fires of the American party will be made to glow with renewed brightness throughout the State.

American papers throughout the State are requested to call attention to this Convention.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church will hold a FAIR, at the Odd Fellows Hall, to night, (Wednesday, 20th) instant. The proceeds are to be applied to aid in building their new Church. We hope they may receive a liberal patronage.

There will be an exhibition of five pupils of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the hall of the House of Representatives this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court, at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td]

### The Common Schools.

A strong evidence of the advancement of men in the right direction is found in the general conviction that it is a duty to educate the sovereign in order that the supreme power may be understandingly and wisely exercised. The people are sovereign in this country; hence the duty of the legislature, through whose instrumentality the people act, to establish an educational system for those of the rising generation, who will have to perform the function of sovereignty. The common school system is, therefore, a subject of profound and intense interest to the patriot, the statesman, the philosopher, the moralist, and the Christian.

On the details of the system its successful operation depends, and in order to ascertain what these details should be, we must first determine what purposes we wish to accomplish, that we may adapt the means to the end proposed. Vague generalities will never lead us to the solution of this problem. We must state the particular purpose we have in view. To teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, &c., is merely to give greater power and has no regard to the purpose for the accomplishment of which that power will be used. It does not benefit society or the individual that he should possess power, unless with the power we also educate the will, to direct that power to the production of good. Did Catalina or Arnold's knowing how to read and write produce any good? Does the country derive any benefit from the intellectual power of the forger, the counterfeiter, or the demagogue? Intellectual education is a lever, and nothing more. Like other levers it may be used by the moral man to raise a house, to shelter the poor, or by a burglar to commit theft or robbery. To educate the moral faculty, therefore, is absolutely necessary in order to derive any advantage to the Commonwealth from the increased power given by intellectual culture in the common schools. What are the means of attaining that end? Moral teachers and moral books, unquestionably; and fortunately these are also the best instruments for intellectual culture. Men of a high moral standing are, and ever have been the best teachers; and, although books of purely physical sense and abstract mathematics, including arithmetic, regard not the will of man, yet historical, geographical, and other reading books are filled with moral or immoral ideas. The books used in schools should be most carefully examined and scrutinized before they are put into the hands of pupils. There is another consideration of a very grave character, which renders the examination of school books necessary in this country, inasmuch as they have not been written south of Mason and Dixon's line. Most of the teachers in the common schools, we have reason to believe, are northern or eastern men, or from some of the hiring States west of the Ohio river. They naturally prefer and introduce the books which were used when they were taught. Neither the books nor the teachers are adapted to this latitude. The teachers raised and educated in the free States are freesoilers, or they ought to be, or Abolitionists; and if they have abandoned all the teachings of their youth, and all the principles of their fathers for gain, should that recommend them to us?

Many of their books require close examination and excoriation. Many are mere catchpenny publications, filled with vulgarisms, as well as solecisms, barbarisms, and improprieties. We should not only discard teachers unfit for us, and books unfit for any body, but we should employ teachers suited by education, principles, and prejudices, if you will, to our condition, and adopt and use such books as not only are written in decent English, but which inculcate such ideas on morality as are right, and teach the duties the sovereign people have to perform. On morality, what code should be adopted to regulate and control the will of the future sovereign? It will be admitted, we hope, that he ought to be moral. That he should set the example of honesty, sobriety, chastity, &c., and should, from convictions of their necessity to the well-being of society, be disposed and determined to enforce the penal statutes enacted by his servants, the Legislature. These penal stat-

utes are founded on the ten commandments, the deologue, as are all our sound moral ideas. They contain the only authoritative, fixed and infallible code of moral philosophy. It is enjoined upon the school teachers by law, as an imperative and indispensable duty, to read this short and comprehensive code, at stated and frequent periods, in the schools? If not, the first great object of common schools is neglected. Again, all, we believe, will admit that a sovereign should be well acquainted with the form, construction, machinery and practical working of the government he establishes, just as an engineer should be with the engine he undertakes to manage. Does the common school law make it the duty of teachers to read to their pupils the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and point out and explain the distinct functions of executive, judicial, and legislative officers, and give the reasons for the separation of these departments? Are the pupils taught the vital importance of the conscientious discharge of his highest exercise of sovereign power, voting at the polls? If not, the second great object of common schools is neglected. Once again, is the pupil taught anything of the application of physical science to the common and useful arts of life? Do the teachers even use books which enable the pupils to form any just ideas of a yard stick or a gallon measure? The boys in the common schools will be legislators, judges, and executive officers. Will reading, writing, and arithmetic—a power and nothing else, an instrument for evil as well as good—prepare the professors of that power, that instrument, for the exercise of sovereignty, unless the Legislature provide and take care that that power shall not only be acquired, but be directed in the common schools to the purposes for which the power is derivable and is given by the common school law?

A large number of the convicts in the penitentiary can read and write. Some of them, by the exercise of that power, have committed the crimes which have consigned them to a place within its walls. To them the profession of the power has been a blessing, and certainly none to the Commonwealth. An awful responsibility rests on the Legislature in regard to the common schools. They should take all possible precautions that the power imparted should be directed by a moralized will to useful and patriotic purposes. And this can only be accomplished through good teachers and proper books.

We call particular attention to the speech of Mr. Woods, Representative from Garrard county, on the bill to establish a conventional rate of interest. His argument will doubtless appear conclusive to those who agree with him in opposition to this absolutely necessary measure, but they do not strike us. The conventional interest bill has been lost, and with it the hope indulged in by some, that the constant departure of money from Kentucky might be checked as it had departed. The demagogic cry of "Oppression of the poor man" was raised, and as usual many members of the Legislature bent the supple knee before the potent spell. Many of those who voted against the bill were actuated by the purest motives; but although having the profound respect for their honesty and patriotism, we have none whatever for their judgment. They seemed to think that the conventional interest bill would raise the price of money to ten per cent.—entirely forgetting that money cannot be hired for even at the present time, and that it is impossible for legislators to make an article sell for a greater price than its market value. The majority may congratulate themselves upon having defeated a bill the tendency of which would have been to keep some millions of dollars at home—circulating among our own people—and of having encouraged the taking of capital from Kentucky to build up the north western States. But it is useless to argue this matter now, and we submit Mr. Woods' speech to our readers without comment. But if the bill were yet before the Legislature and Mr. Woods' speech by remaining unanswered would probably have any effect in biasing their judgment, it would not be difficult for us to point out many logical absurdities in its subject matter.

SANTA ANA AT HAVANA.—A correspondent of the Charleston Standard, writing from Havana, underdate of 10th inst., says:

Santa Anna is here, in secret, hatching a great filibustering scheme against Comonfort and Mexico—"God and Liberty," and in favor of the overthrown Constitution. How the old Chief got here is not explained, but we presume through the agency of a Spanish ear stammer, which arrived a few days since. Whether Spain sends an expedition to Mexico or not, Santa Anna will have sympathy and assistance, if he can get his foot once upon that soil.

If Comonfort does not come into the traces according to Spanish diction, our naval armament here will be put in active service, and Santa Anna will be the tool to help them in the completion of Mexican politics, and make more effective the blow we shall propose for the protection of Spanish honor and dignity. Then we shall see—what we shall see. The being here of his Serene Highness, is not acknowledged—he does not go out, and nobody knows that he is in our midst.

To forego the pleasure of the cock pit would be too much to expect from the world be "Emperor," so a private arrangement brings his pleasures near to his bed-room, and the few only in regal confidence are allowed to participate in the amusements and win his ounces. We shall probably find out something of this strange affair in the course of a few days, through the palace seizes, which are being gently shaken for that purpose, and in due time the world will be advised.

The trial commenced. Mrs. Harry—starting off with "Harry of the West," adding a dozen others:

There was a rich scene in the Senate when Fitch of Indiana, in personal explanation, attempted to so pervert the meaning of the Indiana resolutions as to avoid condemnation of himself; but words are words, and have an accepted meaning which Mr. Fitch is not lexicographer enough to change at once. Mr. Douglas turned upon him and gave him an explanation of his understanding of language, and amplified upon that of the Indiana delegate, till the Indiana locum tenens turned blue, and will probably disown his city metropolitans for a long time to come.

Now, if ever a basophil man lived, it is my friend Hale. He dared not look up. He had been racking his brain for an answer, but to no purpose, and in despair, he made one grand effort, and raising his head, replied:

"My dear, I have lost. I cannot know think of any very distinguished man who ever bore the name of Joseph, except the gentleman we read about in the Sacred Scriptures—who who was such a favorite of Mrs. Potipher, but I will not offer him, for I think he was the fool I ever heard of!"

"Here's the pencil," said Mrs. Harry, tossing it over to him, as she and the other ladies stood outside the door.

When was beef tea first introduced into England?

When Henry VIII. dissolved the papal bull.

The following bill has passed both branches of the General Assembly, and is now the law of the land. Its importance to the interests to which it refers induces us to publish the bill:

*§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all railroad companies in this Commonwealth shall have power and authority to make, with each other, contracts of the following character: 1st. For the consolidation of either the management, profits, or stock, of any two or more companies, the roads of which are, or shall be, so connected as to form a continuous road, either temporarily or permanently. 2d. For the leasing of the roads of one company to another, provided the roads so leased shall be so connected as to form a continuous line. 3d. For the completion in whole or part of the unfinished road of any company. 4th. For giving a common name and style to any continuous road, belonging to two or more companies; provided, however, that all such contracts shall be approved by a majority in interest of all the stockholders of each of the contracting companies, at some stated or called meeting of the same.*

*§ 2. Be it further enacted, That the called meetings of the stockholders, provided for in the first section, shall be called by the President and Directors of the company, and notice of the time and place thereof, and of the purpose of such meeting, shall be advertised in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county where the principal office of such company is then kept, for at least two weeks before such meeting.*

Two Happy "DARKIES FROM THE SOUTH" GOING TO JOIN THEIR FRIENDS.—About four years ago, Messrs. M. M. & F. T. White, doing business on Walnut street, in this city, came into possession of twelve negro slaves, men, women and children, by becoming heirs to portions of an estate in North Carolina, and these generous-hearted gentlemen immediately took measures to give the entire "invoice" their freedom. With this view they purchased in Henry county, Indiana, 160 acres of land, stocked it well and put ten of the negroes who were able to work, upon it. There they have since lived as happy and as industrious as any community of laborers in the State, and in addition to acquiring some little property from their active and energetic labors on the farm.

When the ten negroes were given their freedom by the Messrs. White, two boys, about 16 years of age, were hired to a good employer in North Carolina, at a certain price per year, when they have since remained, until last week, when Mr. F. T. White passed through the city with them on Saturday, on their way to join the others upon their Indian farm. The boys were fine looking, intelligent fellows, and were as happy as lords at a feast, in their new positions of free men. The avails of their four years' labor amounted to about \$300, which is held safely for them until a time of need. Before leaving North Carolina, Mr. White was offered \$3,000 for the two, but the inducement was not sufficient to break the first resolve—to manumit every slave to whom he was attached, and to put them in a way to earn their own living, and become useful citizens. The act was conceived in the warmest benevolence, and has been carried out in good faith. By this time, the last two are with their fellows, prepared to aid in tilling the soil so generously prepared for them by their friends.

While the ears were stopping at the depot in Zanesville, on Friday, some half dozen or more negroes, not understanding the position of affairs, attempted to make their way into the car where the boys were sitting, for the purpose, as was supposed, of inducing them to leave. Mr. White opposed their entrance, and when the foremost attempted to force his passage, a stroke with a knife, which laid open his coat and vest to the skin, but without doing any other damage, put an end to the attempt. It is by such uncharmed interference and impudence as this, that negroes often injure their own cause. They would find more useful white friends if they were more moderate and modest in their own actions.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Court of Appeals of this State has lately decided that the title to the Esplanade or ground fronting the city of Newport, on the Ohio river, is now vested in said city, and has been so vested for sixty years. Now, therefore—

Be it resolved by the President and Common Council of the city of Newport, That according to the laws of this Commonwealth and the decisions of the various courts, the city of Newport, as owner of the land, has a just and legal claim to a grant of ferry across the Ohio river, and that there is not any valid reason why said right of ferry should be longer withheld from her.

Resolved, That our Representative and Senator be requested to use all honorable means to procure the passage of a law, during the present session of the General Assembly, giving the County Court of this country power to grant to said city the right to keep and run a ferry across said river.

Resolved, That the increased travel and the wants of the public imperatively demand and require the establishment of another ferry at this point.

I. H. Line, Clerk of the City of Newport, Ky., do hereby certify that at a meeting of the President and Common Council of said city, held on the 14th day of January, 1853, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Witness my hand, this 14th day of January, 1853. ROBERT B. McCACKEN, Pres.

H. LINE, City Clerk.

Also, resolved, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the newspaper of the city of Newport, and that the same be sent to the members of the Legislature.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Dec. 28, 1857—tf.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

[Dec. 15, 1857—tf.]

We are authorized to announce GEORGE B. HARRON as a candidate for the office of State Librarian.

[Dec. 15, 1857—tf.]

Great Inducements Offered.

A large and splendid assortment of Dress and Party Silks, just received by Express, by T. S. & J. R. PAGE, will be sold by Auction, on St. Clair street, consisting in part of

BLUE AND PURPLE SILKS, Velvet Side Stripes, BLUE AND PINK SILKS, Fringed Side Stripes, PURPLE AND GOLD BROCADES,

INDIANCE STRIPES,

BLUE AND REAL SILVER LAMA,

MAITRE POINT AND HUNTON LACE CAPE,

VALENCIENNE BRISTLES,

In all of which great bargains are offered to purchasers.

Besides the above you will always find a fine assortment of Staple Goods. Call early and get bargains at

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We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

EVANS'

Nov. 16—tf.

Book and Shoe Store.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

J. DELPH, Secy.

Jan. 7,

